

on some open shapes. No consideration is given to the possibility that some of the 'Miscellaneous Decorations' may be Boeotian contributions.

The author's conclusion that the pottery differs little from that of other areas is certainly right, and leads to the question: what have we learned from this publication? Not much that is new. Nevertheless, it is an exceptionally useful aid to workers in the field, faced with analysing Mycenaean sherd material, who will find M.'s identifications, and above all her drawings, invaluable.

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ΚΥΡΙΑΚΟΣ ΗΑΔΓΙΟΑΝΝΟΥ: *Ἡ ἀρχαία Κύπρος εἰς τὰς Ἑλληνικὰς πηγὰς, Τόμος Ε'*. Pp. x+441; 2 plates, 10 maps. Nicosia: 1983. Paper, £C 15.

There seems hardly a need to emphasize once more that K. Hadjioannou's magnum opus will provide, for many years to come, an indispensable working instrument for all scholars engaged in research on ancient Cyprus. The author promised us as the last and concluding part of the work a volume of supplements and indices: here it is.

Certain sections of this volume V will make easier an efficient perusal of the earlier volumes: 'General Abbreviations of the Bibliography' (pp. 1–25), a list of all abbreviations used for ancient sources and modern authors throughout the work, and 139 pages of extensive 'General Indices' (pp. 286–434). Greek names and subjects are listed together in alphabetical order, while a separate index is provided for non-Greek words and names of modern authors.

Other sections form a valuable addition to the texts made available in the earlier volumes: 'General Supplements' (pp. 27–100) and 'Commentaries on Selected Passages' (pp. 101–280). The 'General Supplements' present 112 literary and epigraphical texts not published in volumes I–IV, again with full translations into Modern Greek. These additional testimonia range from the famous 11th century B.C. *Ὀφέλλας* inscription (from Palaipaphos) and the inscriptions of the Kafzin sanctuary to a useful collection of texts relating to Zenon of Kition. The 'Commentaries' testify to the author's wide learning. They treat a variety of subjects, Aeschylus' *Κύπριος χαρακτήρ* as well as questions of historical geography; special emphasis is again given to the one great Cypriot philosopher, Zenon (pp. 219–58). A number of useful maps finally illustrate the topographical information given by the various Greek and Byzantine geographers.

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F. BROMMER: *Herakles II. Die unkanonischen Taten des Helden*. Pp. ix+158; 59 figs and 48 pls. Darmstadt: Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, 1984.

Brommer's *Herakles* (1953) has gone through four editions and a translation into English. It dealt with the hero's twelve canonic labours. The new volume deals with the rest of Herakles' life and exploits and matches the author's recent volumes on Theseus and Odysseus. Like them, it surveys economically but by no means superficially the literary evidence for each subject and then the iconographic. Since there is no absolute and natural order for the many events which occupied authors and artists in the hero's career, B. adopts a convenient system which is not unduly confusing: Herakles' youth, the exploits associated with the labours (though most may be of independent origin), exploits after the labours (though some put his madness before them), and then exploits centering on Anatolia (Omphale etc.), Africa, Centaurs, Troy, Giants, and miscellaneous. There are some Etruscan specialities, a glance at his companions, then his death. His relationships with the gods are listed alphabetically, as are his wives, children and lovers; then his role in founding cities, a list of his victims, and references to events not recorded in